

WALES GREATLY RELIEVED

At the Moderating Influence of Gladstone
in the Baccarat Case.

THE COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONALISTS.

A Movement in Russia to Abolish Trial by Jury.—Church Party Weakening in the House.—Foreign Events.

(Copyright Cable to The Times.)

LONDON, July 4.—The Prince of Wales and the Government feel greatly relieved at the action which Mr. Gladstone has taken during the past few days. Although he himself has been at Lowestoft, his influence in London has been greatly felt. The Liberal leader has been very active in persuading his colleagues to give their support to free education, which Sir William Hartley recently pronounced. He has been almost comically energetic in defense, for the present, of the voluntary schools and of voluntary action generally, though he has said nothing as to the policy which he himself would adopt if he had to decide the question. Especially he wished the bill carried at once in order to avoid the raising of embarrassing controversies.

In the baccarat case he has been less emphatic, but quite as powerful. He probably succeeded in preventing the more violent members of his party from insisting upon the criminal prosecution of Sir William Gordon-Cumming and those who undoubtedly compounded a crime. If Mr. Gladstone's moderating influence had not been felt, there would have been a trial in the House of Commons, for it would have been impossible to ignore the criminal action of the case and the Prince of Wales's action in the matter without raising passions which are better allowed to sleep.

THE "CHURCH PARTY" WEAKENING.
The weakness of the "Church party" in the House of Commons is causing serious apprehensions in high ecclesiastical circles, and it is generally admitted that the tactics of the opponents of the "devolution" bill have given a moral victory to the promoters of the measure. The truth is that now that the Church, in the sense of the old-fashioned Church and State party, has lost the support of Mr. Gladstone, it has no man of the first rank in the House of Commons to lead it, and although the majority of the Conservatives are nominally churchmen, they are politicians first and churchmen afterwards. This has been clearly proved by the attitude of the party over the education question, and the general feeling of the more ardent members of the Church is that for some time to come to keep Church questions as far as possible out of the Parliamentary arena. Even on the Episcopal bench itself, there is a growing tendency to consider expediency rather than principle in dealing with these Church questions, and the bishop of Canterbury will, as a rule, be found on what is politically the winning side.

COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONALISTS.
The approaching International Council of Congregationalists is likely to witness a pleasant interchange of Christian courtesies, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England and the Assembly of the Baptist Union having appointed delegates to attend this council with fraternal messages. The invitations of the English committee of arrangements to the other free churches, including the various Methodist brethren, the Presbyterian churches of Scotland and the United Free Church of Wales, to appoint each two visiting members has been cordially accepted. Arrangements have been made to give the American delegates, who are on board the City of Chicago, which sailed from New York Tuesday last, a fitting reception.

ABOLITION OF TRIAL BY JURY.
An important movement is imminent in Russia in the shape of the abolition of trial by jury. This form of trial has never been much of an obstruction in the way of despotic government, as an acquitted person, who, in the opinion of the authorities, ought to have been convicted, was quietly seized and deported without any known cause, and was supposed to be a deserter. But the moral effect of undesired verdicts has sometimes been annoying. It is proposed to put an end to all this by sweeping the jury system out of existence and also by substituting in place of the jury a staff of judges, appointed by the judicial authority, whose decisions will be strictly a register of the official will.

PROGRESS OF HAMBURG.
Hamburg, as the great German seaport, is rapidly attaining metropolitan proportions. Its inhabitants claim that they can justly include within their population the adjacent towns or suburbs of Alton, Harburg and Lauenburg, which would bring the grand total of "greater Hamburg" up to eight hundred and fifty thousand, the population of the city proper being something over six hundred and twenty thousand. This rapid growth, being over one hundred thousand in a decade, brings with it, however, graver responsibilities, and there is a general demand for more efficient measures of health and quarantine regulations, particularly against the interior. The concentration of immigrants from all parts of Europe has brought danger as well as profit, and severe precautions are proposed for the exclusion of foreign diseases. The German authorities on the southern European are beginning to prefer Hamburg as a point of departure for the United States, owing to a prevalent impression that emigrants from Germany are more welcome and less rigidly scrutinized in America.

GERMAN OPERA.
The programme of the State performance at the opera on July 5th, which has been submitted to the Lord Chamberlain and received Her Majesty's approval, will include the act of "Lohengrin," the last act of "Die Meistersinger," the chamber scene from "Koenig," and the second act of "Die Fliegende Holländer." The first two choices are especially because they include such appropriate incidents as the welcoming of a German sovereign and the crowning of German art, apart from the fact that they belong to two of the finest examples of modern German opera by the Kaiser's favorite composer. The third choice is a surprise because the act carried out in honor of the Shah's visit to Covent Garden two years ago.

REGULATING RACING AND BETTING.
English reformers are watching with keen interest the working of the new French laws regulating racing and betting, which does away with ready money betting, except by the Paris mutual. Such a law in England would deprive thousands of small bookmakers of their business, and would virtually abolish the pernicious starting price system. It is generally believed that the French Government will not succeed in a task of such great magnitude and difficulty. It is also noted that the French Government intends to stop all racing which does not result in the proceeds of the breeding of good horses.

The Englishmen would mean the prohibition of the early two-year racing and of those selling race courses of the Newmarket authorities are so fond.

THE KAISER IN LONDON.
The Kaiser arrived to-day from Holland. The Hohenzollern as it approached Sheerness was received with an imperial salute from the British squadron on station. The fleet presented a protection of the Kaiser which he acknowledged with surprise anything that he had seen in the naval display in Holland. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family went down to meet the Kaiser on landing. The greeting between the Prince of Wales and the Kaiser was carefully noticed, and it appeared to be of the most cordial character, the Kaiser almost embracing his royal uncle.

Wonder is again with enthusiasm over the expected arrival of the Kaiser, and elaborate preparations have been made both in the palace and in the town. A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has resolved that no Jews shall be permitted to settle in Palestine outside of Jerusalem except those who are already there. The Kaiser of Austria has given the Jews an assurance of his protection on the same terms as the members of any other creed. The Jews are showing their gratitude by offering to

Austrian Government any financial assistance which it may at any time be required. A slight cloud has arisen between Turkey and Bulgaria. Under the pretext of subduing brigands the Bulgarian Government sent a corps of troops to the neighborhood of Neoroko, to do its duty. Against this the Porte has protested on the ground that the territory in question belongs to Turkey.

JACK TART'S HEROISM UNREWARDED.

George Tart Deserves Better Treatment Than He Gets.

Among the heroes of the Samoan hurricane, who were the first to land on the island of Samoa in the Southern Pacific, was a sailor from the shore of Apia harbor, was an ordinary sailor whose name might never have been known to the public but for the unfair treatment he has received at the hands of Government officials recently. He was attached to the flagship Trenton, having enlisted from the ship nearly a score of years ago, and by close attention to duty had become a member of the crew of the captain's gig.

In the midst of the storm at Apia George Tart was one of half a dozen men who were sent to the shore to fetch a half dozen men to hold that which was the only running as high as house-tops and dashing over the ship with a fury that seemed inevitably to tear her to pieces. All the men on board at that trying time were doing their duty, but it was not until the ship had been tossed to and fro by the waves for nearly an hour that the wheel was continually forced up and down, and at times only the most herculean strength could hold the rudder in the true course.

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The Yankee's Duel with a German.

Professor A. F. Van Laer was making a vacation tour through Europe at one time and went to Berlin to visit a young New York friend, who was studying art there. One evening the two Americans, in the course of a stroll about the town, dropped into a beer garden, where they were seated at a small table. They were soon busily discussing art matters over two foaming mugs. A crowd of German students had taken complete possession of the place. They were boisterous and just drunk enough to be quarrelsome. They were talking of a recent duel, and one fellow whose scarred face showed that he had faced an adversary on the "field of honor" asserted with great vehemence that the Germans were the boldest race on earth and that they would be willing to demonstrate this upon all occasions. Instead of fighting each other they would better fight the English, the French and the Americans. There were always plenty of foreign tourists in Germany, he argued, to furnish antagonists for the brave Teutons, and he would have preferred to challenge them instead of his own countrymen.

By following that course Germany would soon gain a reputation for national bravery that would be world-wide.

As the language proceeded attention was directed to the young Americans, and the latter, who were seated at the same table, were forced into a duel. The German's address was crowded about the table where Van Laer and his companion sat quietly sipping their beer, and the ringleader of the gang bent over the table and blew a puff of cigar smoke full in Van Laer's face. The American, who was sitting next to him, was not a little annoyed, and he finished his mug of beer and remarked to his brother artist, "Jack, I want you to second me for just ten seconds. Go over to the door and stand there. Let no one pass you either way. If any one tries to get out knock him down."

By his time the students, who had been fooled by Van Laer's apparent good humor, set up a derisive chorus in German. "A coward! a coward!" they cried. "He will not resist an insult! Why does he not fight? Let us have a duel! A duel!"

Then Van Laer arose, still smiling. "Gentlemen, you want a fight. You shall have it. As the challenged party I have the choice of weapons. I select those that nature gave me, and I propose to show you how Americans fight duels when they are at home. As he finished speaking the ringleader shot out like a catapult and the German bulk went down as if a pile-driver had hit him. Then he turned his attention to the remaining students. "Biff! Bang! Bang!" Down they went in one, two, three orders. At every blow a student was felled, and within the ten-seconds limit there was a willow for the door, and this gave the American and American opportunity to enjoy himself by taking a hand in the gymnastic exercises. One minute after the festivities began the little garden contained only three people. One of them was a barkeeper, who was too badly scared to move, and the others were two Americans who were seated at a table and calling "Noch, zwei beer!"—Chicago Mail.

ELECTRICAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
An expert in the business took me into an apartment stored with electrical appliances. Attaching the invited wire to a small electric battery, then connected the wire to an electric lamp about a half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter, the expert opened his mouth, and pressing a small flat plate just beneath the lamp so as to hold his tongue down, he pressed the button, the little lamp glowed brightly and he said, "The mouth so that it could be minutely examined, and a little invention was the result of an experiment by a specialist in diseases of the throat, and is also used by dentists."

Another cleverly made instrument is used for cutting off a tonsil. It consists simply of a small electric battery, which can be brought up to a red heat by an electric current. By placing the instrument in the mouth of a diseased or troublesome tonsil can be burned off in an instant, the heated wire being pushed through in by turning a small screw.

Drills for operating on diseased bones and upon teeth are run by attaching an electric wire tube to a battery, and pain is alleviated by the operator in skin diseases by the use of a small steel disk, charged with a current of electricity and pressed against a diseased part or blemish.—New York Telegram.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

OLD WILLIAM AND MARY.

Annual Meeting of the Association of the Alumni.

ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

The Banquet—A Brilliant Scene and Handsome Menu—Fine Series of After-Dinner Speeches—Pleasing Episode.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., July 4.—(Special.)—When the college commencement exercises proper had been concluded yesterday the Alumni Association was addressed by Mr. William Reynolds, of Baltimore. He was introduced by Hon. B. H. Munford in very complimentary terms, speaking of him as a leading lawyer of Baltimore and the president of the Bar Association of the United States. The orator took as his theme the "Typical Reformer." He began by saying that the "campaign of education" is an expression which we might naturally expect to enlist the sympathies of college men. From the very time the phrase first came into vogue it appeared to take the popular fancy, but during the last six months, since an expression of the United States House of Representatives, the newspapers throughout the country have had so much to say about it that it has grown familiar to all.

He said that it would be very inaccurate to limit the meaning of this term "campaign of education" to discussions about the fact that the question of education is a subject of great importance, and that it is applicable to every organized, concerted effort through appeals to the intelligence, the judgment and conscience of those around us, to influence us to some action or course of conduct which will bring about reforms.

In other words, it applies to every attempt to carry out reforms whether social or political by the simple moral power of knowledge and truth. The phrase, well calculated to strike a responsive chord in the breast of every one of us, for where is the man who at some time in his life, and especially during his college days, has never felt within him the impulse to become, to some extent and in some measure at least, a reformer?

After continuing at some length in this strain, the speaker said that "in seeking for the greatest of reforms we have no embarrassment in making a choice, for as we look back through the long vista of past centuries there rises before us the figure of one who has dwarfed all others for whom among all merely human reformers we can bear comparison with the great Hebrew lawgiver, who left the palace of the Pharaohs to cast his lot with his own despised kindred, and who, after a long and arduous taskmaster, and who organized that race of bondsmen in the most wonderful nation in all history." He then said that the system of laws given to the world by Moses forms more than any other the basis of our modern jurisprudence. This system, being founded upon a moral and political basis, is a system of laws which, even our own republican America in this boasted nineteenth century has been unable to make any improvement, the speaker declared that startling as the assertion may seem, "it is no more than a truism, which we can state in the language of the literal truth." The orator went on in a speech full of sound logic and bristling with facts, to show that the position he had taken with regard to the greatest and grandest of the ancient Hebrew race was correct.

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MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

Immediately following this speech the Alumni Association of the college was called to order by Hon. B. H. Munford, its president, who announced that the first business of the evening was the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the association. The minutes were read by Hon. B. H. Munford, and the association then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year. The officers elected were: President, Hon. B. H. Munford; Vice-President, Mr. R. M. Hughes; Secretary, Mr. R. M. Hughes; Treasurer, Mr. R. M. Hughes; and the association then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year.

INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.

The question arose as to the best method of increasing the membership of the association, and in order to accomplish this, and to interest the younger alumni of the college, the by-laws were amended so as to allow all students who have attended lectures here to become members of the association. This was for the special benefit of the students since 1888. A committee was also appointed to formulate a plan for celebrating in an appropriate manner the bi-centennial of the college in 1893, and to report at the next meeting of the association, which will be held on July 12th, 1892.

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

While this ended the business of the association the evening's pleasing feature of the occasion remained to be attended to, and that, needless to say, was the "alumni banquet." At 4 P. M. the members of the alumni who had just left the chapel, where the meeting was held, and who were seated about the banquet table, were summoned to "fall in." No second command was necessary, and soon a long column of two, headed by General William B. Taliaferro and Mr. Munford, marched across the grounds and entered the spacious dining hall of the College. The banquet table was a long one, and the guests were seated at the table, loaded with every delicacy that could tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicurean. The president sat at the head of the table, with Mr. R. M. Hughes on his right, and Mr. R. M. Hughes on his left. The guests were seated at the table, loaded with every delicacy that could tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicurean. The president sat at the head of the table, with Mr. R. M. Hughes on his right, and Mr. R. M. Hughes on his left. The guests were seated at the table, loaded with every delicacy that could tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicurean.

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THE TOASTS.

After full justice had been done the lavish spread the president announced that the toasts, which have already been published, would then be read and responded to. These toasts were read by Mr. R. M. Hughes, and each toast was followed by a very neat folio card, one of which was placed at the plate of each person present.

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